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## SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Washington,D.C.

April **6**, 1978

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## EXECUTIVE SESSION

CONSIDERATION OF AN AMENDMENT TO THE RULES
OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

Thursday, April 6, 1978 WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1978.

House of Representatives,
Select Committee on
Assassinations,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice at 4:00 p.m., in room 304 of the Cannon House Office Building, Hon. Louis Stokes, chairman of the committee, presiding.

Present: Representatives Stokes (presiding), Preyer, Fauntroy, Dodd, Ford, Fithian, Edgar, Devine and Sawyer.

Present also: G. Robert Blakey, Chief Counsel and Director; Gary Cornwell, Deputy Chief Counsel; I. C. Mathews, Special Counsel; William Cross, Security Officer; Elizabeth Berning, Chief Clerk; and Marion Wills, Deputy Chief Clerk.

Chairman Stokes. A quorum of the committee being present at this time, the committee is called to order. I recognize Mr. Blakey for a statement with reference to this.

Mr. Blakey. There are several matters that could be brought up. One of them, I suppose, technically should be considered in public session about the deals with the change

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Mr. Ford. Aye.

Mrs. Berning. Mr. Fithian.

Mr. Fithian. Aye.

Mrs. Berning. Mr. Edgar.

Mr. Edgar. Aye.

Mrs. Berning. There are nine ayes, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Stokes. Nine members having voted in the affirmative, this meeting is now declared in executive session and all members of the public are asked to excuse themselves from the room.

Mr. Blakey. Let me see if I can present the problem to you as succinctly as I can, although perhaps I should begin with an apology to the committee for bringing about a meeting of the full committee on such short notice.

Obviously, there has been a recess and some of the membership has been gone for the last week and this is really the first opportunity that we have had.

The problem has come up during the recess in our efforts to work with the Central Intelligence Agency in preparing hearings. The problem really goes as follows: In the central case study is the Mexico City issue. The Agency has given us complete access to everything in this area and this includes the nature of the surveillance that the Agency had of the Russian and Cuban Embassies.

They had photographic and electronic surveillance of both

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in the rules. Nevertheless, the reasons for the change in the rules goes to the heart of the nature of our current investigation and consequently, I think it would be appropriate for a motion to be made to close the meeting.

Chairman Stokes. The chair will entertain such a motion Mr. Fauntroy. I so move.

Chairman Stokes. It is moved that the meeting go into executive session. The clerk will call the roll.

Mrs. Berning. Mr. Stokes.

Chairman Stokes. Aye.

Mrs. Berning. Mr. Devine.

Mr. Devine. Aye.

Mrs. Berning. Mr. Preyer.

Mr. Preyer. Aye.

Mrs. Berning. Mr. McKinney.

(There was no response.)

Mrs. Berning. Mr. Fauntroy.

Mr. Fauntroy. Aye.

Mrs. Berning. Mrs. Burke.

(There was no response.)

Mrs. Berning. Mr. Sawyer.

Mr. Sawyer. Aye.

Mrs. Berning. Mr. Dodd.

Mr. Dodd. Aye.

Mrs. Berning, Mr. Ford.

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places. This covered the crucial periods of time, more or less, and that is a big question, more or less. And I now have to say that the person alleged to have been Oswald went in the embassy.

Nevertheless, the Agency never came up with a photograph of Oswald coming in and out of the Agency. Indeed they sent back up to Washington the wrong photograph. This has given rise to the whole problem of the mysterious plan.

The significance of the issue of the investigation literally speaks for itself. If Oswald did not go in and apply for that visa, and someone else did, then it is obvious that Oswald had an associate. If he had an associate, the single assassin theory is in real serious trouble.

What we need to do is to pursue in our hearings for your benefit our ability to understand what went on down in Mexico. We have witnesses scheduled for the hearings and we now asked the Central Intelligence Agency to make available to us those materials dealing with the surveillance, which are Hill-sensitive and they go right to the heart of sensitive sources and methods. But the Agency prefers not to disclose them.

Now, they have no objection to the staff looking at them and they frankly have no objection to this committee looking at them and they have no objection to us, at least in dealing with Agency employees, using or pursuing these matters in the hearings, but then they say to us the following: "But what do

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you do about Rule 11?"

Rule 11 of the House says that all committee documents are property of the House and as such all members of the House have access to them. We say, well, our response to them is as follows: "What do you want me to do about the rules of the House of Representatives? I cannot change them."

And their response is: "Well, why don't you adopt, meaning the committee adopt, a rule that looks like the House Intelligence Committee's rule on member access?"

So, we looked at that very carefully and the rule of the House Intelligence Committee provides roughly as follows:

Members can have access to documents in the posession of the House Intelligence Committee under terms and conditions set forth by the House Intelligence Committee up to and including denial of access. That is, we can set out the exact language for you but the House Intelligence Committee's rule explicitly authorizes the House Intelligence Committee to deny access to a member.

And I said, or our response to the Agency is as follows:
"You cannot seriously expect me to suggest to my committee the adoption of a rule that is on its face inconsistent with Rule ll, can you?"

And they said, "Yes, we know that it is inconsistent but if you give us at least as much protection as the House Intelligence Committee gives us, we would hve no problem with

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turning it over to you."

My response is that "I cannot do that."

I cannot suggest to this committee that you adopt a rule that is on its face inconsistent with Rule 11. The House Rule, after all--I am talking as a lawyer, your lawyer I guess--the rules of the House are explicit. The rules of this committee are explicit. The resolution of this committee explicitly says that your rules must be consistent with the rules of the House.

So, I cannot suggest to you a rule like that rule of the House Intelligence Committee.

I played around with language with Jim Wolfe and we came up with the following suggestion that may meet the needs of the Central Intelligence Agency. The rule does not deny access to any member but it conditions that access to the time, place and manner by the following procedure: That a member would have to request access in writing and the request would be taken up by the full committee and, if the full committee voted to give the member access, he would get it then and there and, if the committee decided that under the circumstances the committee member or the members should not have access, it would cause the question to be taken back up on the House Floor.

Of course, if the House Floor in effect reaffirms Rule 11 in this case, then our rules would permit the member to have



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access. If the House Floor says that the members should not have access, then of course it would be the resolution of the Floor that would deny the member access and not our own rules.

Basically, what it would do is that it would cause the House of Representatives to take a second look at the scope and impact of Rule 11, not as an abstract question of principle, but as a concrete instance where if what the member wanted access to was something that could be fairly described as the "family jewels," then it would be the burden of the full committee to say that it is too risky to turn over this material to this member.

It would then provide a mechanism for transferring that decision to the Full House Floor and the Full House Floor would then be in a posture of debating the issue in the concrete context, that is, the specific request of a specific member to see a specific document, and you could bring to the attention of the House the nature of that document without actually revealing it.

If, of course, the House votes to reaffirm Rule 11 in this instance, access would be granted. It is my judgment that the Agency would buy this rule as giving them the maximum protection of the disclosure, or the routine and automatic disclosure of the more sensitive methods, to 435 people simply on request.

The choices are hard. If we do not adopt it, I think the

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